

heard shall have discretion to extend the date and modify the form of payments such as are provided for in clause 2, but not to exceed them in any amount except with the specific authority of the several governments represented upon the commission.

5. "To enable the Allied and Associated Governments to proceed at once to the restoration of their industrial and economic life pending a full determination of their claims Germany shall pay in such installments and in such manner (whether in gold, commodities, shares, securities or otherwise) as the inter-allied commission may fix in 1920 the equivalent of \$5,000,000 toward the liquidation of the above claims, from which the expenses of the army of occupation subsequent to the armistice shall first be met, provided that such supplies of food and raw materials as may be required by the Allied and Associated Governments to meet their obligations for reparation may with the approval of the Allied and Associated Governments be paid for from the above.

6. "Successive installments paid over by enemy States in satisfaction of the above claims shall be divided by the Allied and Associated Governments in proportions which have been determined upon by them in advance on the basis of general equity and of the rights of each.

7. "The payments mentioned above do not include restitution in kind in the case of property seized or sequestered when it proves possible to identify the property in enemy territory.

8. "The German Government undertakes to make forthwith the restitution contemplated by Article VII, and to make the payments contemplated in Articles III, IV, and V.

9. "The German Government recognizes the commission provided by the Allied and Associated Governments and agrees irrevocably to the possession and exercise by it of such power and authority as is given to it by Articles III, IV, and V. The commission will supply the commission all the information it may require relative to the financial situation and operations of the German Government and its States, municipalities and other subdivisions, and will accord the members of the commission and its authorized agents the same rights and immunities as are enjoyed in Germany by duly accredited diplomatic agents of friendly Powers. The German Government further agrees to provide compensation and expenses for such staff as it may employ."

DOUBT PAYMENT OF GERMAN WAR DEBT

U. S. Confers See Possibility of Repudiation.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 11.—While the members of the British and French Parliaments are mobilizing for a proposal to exact nothing less than full indemnification of the Allies by Germany for all the costs of the war, and are insisting on Germany's ability to pay the full bill, the American representatives on the Reparations Commission express considerable doubt whether even the amount to be presented to Germany under the plan adopted by the Council of Four (estimated at about \$45,000,000,000, with the payment spread over a period of thirty years) can or will be collected in full.

They assert they can see the possibility that the ways and means of fulfilling Germany to payment will grow weaker as the years pass, and that Germany may take advantage of some convenient opportunity in later years to repudiate her obligations to the present Allied Powers.

They recall the restrictive Black Sea clauses of the treaty imposed at the conclusion of the Crimean war at a moment when a new political constellation in Europe gave the Emperor of Russia a fair amount of certainty that Russia could do this.

For this reason the American and other delegates on the Reparations Commission have opposed a new proposal which the British brought forward for labor and other requisitions for the restoration of the devastated French provinces in the first few years after peace, maintaining that the principle of priority as between the various creditors of Germany, which had been selected by the commission and the Council of Four, should be maintained.

They argued that France in this way might receive disproportionately a large share of her claims in the first years, while the ability of the associated governments to enforce payments was still good, and that other States dependent upon later payments in money and materials might be left "holding the bag" if Germany proved recalcitrant.

The difficulty probably will be met by the French offer to account to the other countries for the value of the materials, cattle and other things exacted for the restoration of the nine northern provinces.

Germany, although her prisoners will be released at the end of the armistice, probably will be required in the peace settlement to provide a part of the labor for the rebuilding of devastated regions as well as labor at home in the manufacture or production of materials to be used in restoration work.

AMERICAN REFUSES BOLSHEVIST POST

Geller, Nephew of N. Y. Man, Spurns Hungarians.

By the Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, April 10 (delayed).—The plan of the Hungarian Government for placing separate industries under one responsible directing head led to the offer of the management of the hotels and restaurants under this system to an American, Mihaly Geller. The American, however, declined the Government's offer to take charge.

Mihaly Geller, an American citizen of Hungarian birth, who declined to become Government director of hotels in Hungary, is a nephew of R. M. Haan, proprietor of the St. Regis Hotel, and was made its general manager upon its opening, fourteen years ago.

Eight years ago Geller married. His health forced him to leave New York, and with his wife he went to Egypt, going from there to his old home in Budapest, where he became proprietor of the Hotel Astoria, one of the largest hotels in that city. Geller was in New York about fifteen years.

When Count Karolyi came here he stayed at the St. Regis, as he had previously known Mr. Haan. He was introduced to Geller. Geller's Hungarian became the headquarters for the Hungarian National Council and most of the plotting which preceded the first revolution in which the monarchy was overthrown was done there.

REDS MAY TAKE SEBASTOPOL

PARIS, April 11.—The advance of the Bolsheviks is likely to force the Allies to evacuate Sebastopol, on the Black Sea, near the southern extremity of the Crimea.

Advices to this effect have been received by *Intermagasin*.

Claims in Abatement of Income & Profits Taxes

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prescribed a form of bond (No. 1124) for use by taxpayers who desire to file claims in abatement under sections 214 (a) (12) and 234 (a) (14) of the Revenue Act of 1918.

Copies furnished on request.

American Surety Company

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Home Office, 100 Broadway Telephone 9233

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JERSEY CITY BRANCH, 100 Broadway Tel. 9233

LABOR PROGRAMME FORMALLY ADOPTED

Plenary Session of Peace Council Accept Plan for World Congress.

PARIS, April 11.—The report of the Committee on International Labor Legislation, which drafted a programme to govern international regulation of employment conditions, was adopted today by the Peace Conference in plenary session with amendments proposed by George Nitti Barnes, Minister without portfolio in the British Cabinet, and one of the representatives of his country on the Labor Committee.

When Mr. Barnes recognized he offered a motion approving the draft of a convention to create a permanent organization for the promotion of international labor conditions and requesting the various governments to nominate delegates forthwith to the committee.

The amendments proposed by the British members also was presented by Mr. Barnes. One of them would extend the period for ratification of labor proposals to eighteen months instead of one year. Another of the amendments in framing an act, recommendation of a draft of a convention of general application the conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization or other special circumstances make industrial conditions substantially different and shall suggest the need for special representations to be required to meet the case of such countries.

The proceedings were largely formal with speeches by Mr. Barnes, M. Colliard and M. Vandervelde, representing British, French and Belgian labor interests.

In moving the adoption of the labor movement Mr. Barnes said it was anticipated that the first meeting of the permanent organizations would be held in Washington next October. This announcement brought President Wilson to his feet with the assurance that a labor gathering in the American capital would have the warmest welcome and support.

President Wilson again spoke briefly, paying a warm tribute to the part played by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in preparing the report.

The motion adopting the report provides that each government shall appoint forthwith four delegates to attend the conference in October. Two of these delegates will represent the Government, one of them the employees and the other employers, with two advisers, including one woman on questions affecting women.

BRITISH COALITION CANDIDATES LOSE

Lloyd George Government Suffers Second Defeat.

LONDON, April 11.—The Coalition Government suffered another defeat, the second since the election of the new Parliament, in the bye election in the Central Hull district today when Commander J. M. Kenworthy, an Asquithian Liberal, was elected by a majority of 817 over Lord Eustace Percy, a Coalitionist.

In the general election last winter the late Sir Mark Sykes, Coalitionist, had a majority of more than 10,000 over his Liberal opponent in a vote about 1,000 less than at today's election.

Commander Kenworthy was a popular candidate because of his war record, but the Coalitionist chose in Lord Percy the strongest man available, and his defeat is a heavy blow to the Government, whose policy in many directions Commander Kenworthy attacked during the campaign.

On March 14 in West Leyton A. E. Newbould, an Independent Liberal, defeated E. P. Mason, a Coalitionist, by a majority of 2,000. The other election was in the West Derby division of Liverpool, where Rear Admiral Sir W. Hall, a Coalitionist, was returned, but by a greatly decreased majority.

PADEBROWSKI SEES PREMIERS.

Also Confers in Paris With Hoover on Food Problem.

PARIS, April 11.—Premier Paderewski of Poland had a conference Thursday with Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain and Premier Orlando of Italy. The conference with Premier Orlando lasted nearly an hour.

M. Paderewski also called on Herbert C. Hoover, the head of the International Relief Organization.

The report says that an international labor office is to be established at the seat of the League of Nations, as a part of the league, to collect and distribute information on the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor; subjects which it is proposed to bring before the conference; the conduct of special investigations as ordered by the conference; the preparation of a directory for the conference; the publication of a newspaper in the French, English and other languages.

BELLANS
6 BELLANS
Hot water
Sure Relief
FOR INDIGESTION

LODGE UNDECIDED, AWAITS FULL TEXT

He Wants to See Covenant Before Accepting the Monroe "Safeguard."

He wants to see the text of the amended league covenant before accepting the Monroe "Safeguard."

DEMANDS OTHER CHANGES

Potential Cause of Friction Seen in Saar Valley Plebiscite Plan.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican leader who will be chairman of the next Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, has not changed his view one iota as a result of press reports that the Monroe Doctrine has been adequately safeguarded by the commission dealing with the League of Nations.

The Massachusetts Senator said today that he proposed to see the text of the amended league covenant before passing judgment on "reported changes." Nothing has so far taken place to change the attitude of either Senator Lodge, Senator Knox, Senator Johnson of California or others of the Republican majority.

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Majority to Follow Lodge.

It was emphasized today that the leadership of Senator Lodge will prevail in the Senate in his debate with the President's majority attitude toward the Senate toward the amended league constitution. The reports from Paris that the "Lodge point of view" had been adopted regarding the Monroe Doctrine found the Republican leader unwilling to alter his convictions in response to the flattering reference to himself. The present position of Senator Lodge is described as follows:

First.—The position taken by the Republican leader in his speeches in the Senate and in his debate with President Lowell of Harvard has undergone no change.

Second.—The followers of Senator Lodge, constituting a majority in the Senate, have shown no disposition to retreat from their stand, despite opposition reports that they would be "won over."

Third.—The mere report that "the Monroe Doctrine has been safeguarded" is not accepted as eliminating one chief objection to the covenant, especially as Senator Lodge and others recall the identical identical announcement was made prior to the framing of the first covenant, after which it was contended that the covenant did not conflict with the American doctrine.

Fourth.—Even if the Monroe Doctrine should prove to be safeguarded there are many other features which would have to be changed and amended before the league covenant would suit men like Senator Lodge.

Will Wait Until Text Is Known.

The test will come when the actual text of the league covenant is before the Republican leader. It is emphasized that Senator Lodge did not comment on the first covenant until he had read and carefully studied the text. He will follow the same procedure with the new covenant draft, and it was stated emphatically on his behalf last night that all reports indicating that his point of view has changed or that the Republicans have "switched" must be taken only for what they are.

President Wilson's visit to Baron Makino, the chief Japanese delegate, was associated by Senators here with Japan's desire to have an amendment to the league covenant guaranteeing racial equality.

The Republican Senators unanimously take the view that Japan does not need an amendment to bring up the question of the right of Japanese to emigrate to the United States, as under the league covenant they would be admitted to the "board of directors" for decision. The Tokyo Government has clearly indicated that this will be one of the first matters brought before the international council for decision, and the Japanese content that racial inequality, if recognized by American laws, would undoubtedly be a cause of international discord, and therefore under the league covenant should be removed. This is understood to be the view entertained by men like Senator Johnson.

Senators Valley Plan Perilous.

Opponents of the League of Nations are finding new cause for objection in the announcement from Paris that the Council of Four has determined to have the league administrator the Saar Valley with a plebiscite at the end of fifteen years to decide whether it shall become part of France or remain part of Germany. The Saar Valley, rich in coal, is of inestimable value to the nation which controls it, and has played a prominent part in the development of Germany in recent years. Rather than lose it forever Germany, observers here feel, will make every effort during the period before the plebiscite to see to it that a majority of the people vote to remain with Germany.

France is not expected to overlook this fact, and if predictions here are to be credited the question will resolve itself into a race between the two nations to win the valley. Such action can lead only to further ill feeling and animosity for years over Alsace and Lorraine.

If the plan of the Council of Four is approved by the Peace Conference the league in a few years may be found sponsor for a situation which instead of making for amicable relations between nations is the cause of friction.

WANT SOVIETS RECOGNIZED.

Illinois Labor Party Passes Radical Resolutions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 11.—Recognition of the Russian Soviet Government by the United States and the withdrawal of American troops from Russia were embodied in a resolution adopted unanimously by the delegates to the State convention of the new Illinois Labor party here today.

The resolutions as a whole called for the recognition of Ireland as a free country and demanding that President Wilson use his influence at the Peace Conference in behalf of India to obtain self-determination also was adopted.

Other resolutions called for the recognition of Poland as a free country and demanding that President Wilson use his influence at the Peace Conference in behalf of India to obtain self-determination also was adopted.

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Lining at the Hotel ST-REGIS

Is quite different from eating at any other restaurant in New York. It is a different conception of what dining really is; of what makes a pleasurable luncheon, or tea, or dinner; of what satisfies and of what is right.

This difference is apparent in the quality and character of the food served, the quiet ease of the service, the comfortable and appealing fitness of the several dining rooms, and the distinguished people. There is a different atmosphere at the ST. REGIS, pleasant and wholly satisfying.

Luncheon in the Oak Room
Tea in the Palm Room
Dinner in the Fifth Avenue Room

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-FIFTH ST.
R. M. HAAN

HARD FIGHT MADE FOR MONROE CAUSE

Continued from First Page.

formation, announced that while Great Britain could see no reason for such a clause, yet as it was demanded by the President, she would accept it. Nothing more was heard from the French, and when the President asked finally if there were any objections to its insertion the room was silent, meaning that it was accepted unanimously.

Conviction of Acceptance.

As a result of what has happened the President's friends now are convinced that the Republicans in the Senate will accept the covenant without a fight. This belief is based largely upon their insistence now that every one of the objections made specifically by Senator Lodge in his Lowell debate have been met.

The committee last evening in taking up the report of the drafting body reached only Article X. Save for the Monroe Doctrine agreement Article X remains unaltered. The preamble will be taken up only after the amendment has been inserted anywhere it will be here. This issue was not mentioned last evening, the committee usually taking no part in the discussions, not even on the Monroe Doctrine.

Article X. Nothing in this covenant shall be construed as invalidating any agreement, such as the Monroe Doctrine, for the maintenance of peace.

The exact language of the amendment is closely guarded, and efforts to procure a copy of the text met with the statement that although the President's Chamber of Deputies, French and Italian friends of Americans and who had formerly greeted them warmly, shunning the question frequently was heard, "When is President Wilson returning home?"

GRAYSON REASSURES PARIS.

Dr. de Costa's Coming Caused Much Speculation.

PARIS, April 11.—Sensational descriptions from New York connecting the departure of Dr. J. C. de Costa on the transport George Washington with the recent illness of President Wilson brought a denial today from Rear Admiral Grayson, the President's physician, that the coming of Dr. de Costa was in any way connected with the President's recent illness.

Dr. Grayson said the President had recovered fully from the illness which kept him confined to his bed for several days.

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CHOICE OF GENEVA BITTERLY RESENTED

French and Belgians Angered by Its Selection as League Capital.

Capital.

BLAME PUT ON WILSON

Americans Shunned and People Ask: "When Is President Going Home?"

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 11.—Bitter criticism has been aroused in French and Belgian quarters over the choosing of Geneva as the capital of the League of Nations. The fact that President Wilson's speech in behalf of Geneva wholly was responsible for the choosing of the Swiss city as against Brussels is greatly resented.

"You will not dare to choose a city as the capital of the League of Nations which incarnates the enmity between races—a city which has been wronged, doubtless, but which makes a reconciliation between the peoples of Europe more distant by the very wrongs it has suffered," President Wilson is reported to have said to the delegates in arguing against the selection of Brussels.

Paul Hymans, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, particularly resented the fact that the subcommittee deliberating upon the choice of the seat of the league never discussed the offer made by Burgomaster Max of Brussels of the Ergmont Palace.

"Had London, Paris, Rome or Washington been considered," said M. Hymans, "we would have withdrawn with good grace. But when a small city was decided on we feel that it is Belgium's right from a material and sentimental point of view that Brussels should have been chosen."

"Had Zurich fought off the German hordes for fourteen days, had Bern been occupied August 20, 1914, had Geneva withstood the terrible bombardment to which Antwerp was subjected, had the Swiss army battled for four years along the Rhine as the Belgians fought and died, then we would understand why Geneva would be chosen."

France was the only one of the great Powers to vote for Brussels as the seat of the league. Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, was among the first to vote, and he was bound by the decision of the sub-committee.

When the vote was called for, Great Britain, the United States, Japan and Italy with two votes each, and Serbia, Greece, Brazil and Poland, each with one vote, chose Geneva, a total of twelve votes. France, with one vote, chose Brussels, and Belgium made up the minority of six votes. Thus Geneva became the capital of the League of Nations.

The feeling of bitterness against Americans which previously had been indicated, became more pronounced today when the President's physician, Rear Admiral Grayson, and in the Chamber of Deputies, French and Italian friends of Americans and who had formerly greeted them warmly, shunning the question frequently was heard, "When is President Wilson returning home?"

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SENSIBLE DIET

Once upon a time—this is a true story—there was a man who lived to eat. He was a gourmand, a glutton, a greedy and ravenous devourer of rich and highly seasoned foods.

In time his stomach rebelled. Its functions were disturbed and digestion became difficult and painful. He developed into a typical dyspeptic.

Finally, through the advice of his physician, he went to CHILDS and ate to live. He became a gourmet, a connoisseur of pure and wholesome food.

There was an immediate improvement in his health, a steady return to vim and vigor. Today he doesn't know he has a stomach, so perfect is his digestion.

"All due to the sensible diet at CHILDS," was the wise conclusion of his physician.

Feeds, carefully selected, with vitamins and minerals, are essential at CHILDS.

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